FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

The School Election in Robeson County will take place on Monday, 26th July. Poll Keepers will please take notice that the Act of Assembly requires them to make return to the Board within three days.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr.,
Chairman of the Board of Superintendents.
June 9, 1841. 53tf

HORSES, WAGON, &c.

A dark Black Horse, well calculated for a Gig Horse, one bay Horse, works kindly in harness, one four-horse Wagon; one Dray and Harness, and a one horse Carryall and Harness, &c.—all or any of them will be sold a bargain.

COOK & Co.
June 9, 1841. 53-2w.

SHAD AND HERRING.

FOR SALE BBLS. SHAD, of first quality Also, Cut HERRING, of Pasquotank Fish, for sale at Steamer Cotton Plant, and for sale by GEO. McNEILL.
June 9, 1841. 52-4w

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has in Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
50 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
10 Bls. COPPERAS,
10 Cases PEPPER and PIMENTO,
10 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
Assorted CROCKERY,
Best Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Printing, Sealing, Sales, Alum, Pumidstone, Spanish Brown, Window Glass, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at moderate prices, (for cash or country) for Cash, or on time, to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
June 9, 1841. 52tf.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Whose VIRTUE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and humors. They cure Inflammation of the Stomach and Intestines. They cure Diarrhœa and Sick Stomach. They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness. They will cure all these apparently different diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond the reach of assistance. Six years this medicine has been before the public in the United States, and wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, and 180 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

☞ Druggists are never made Agents.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Sold in Fayetteville,
Nov. 25, 1840. 50tf
Mrs. MICHAEL McGARY.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C. on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as he is supposed that he is lurking about there. He may steer his course either to the east, or go to Moore county, about Carthage. The above reward will be paid for his lodging him in the nearest Jail, Billy is the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
N. C. April 13, 1841. 45-tf

$200 Reward,

Negro man named BRADLEY. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years of age, 6 inches high, bushy head, and by which you may discover a small scar on his finger than a grain of wheat. Said Negro is from Cumberland county, N. C. and belongs to the estate of Young master to Lowndes county, Miss. and is owned by the name of Gurley, as his statement. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Bonds, Williamson county, Tenn. 7th June, 1840.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

Begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and in the most reasonable terms for the work to any who may favor him with a call.

He has constantly on hand and for sale at reduced prices,
Coach Harness, mounted Brass and Silver-mounted
Gig and Saddle Harness,
Buggy and Saddle ditto, ditto,
Dearborn ditto, ditto,
Coach, Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Gig and Whip-mounted Trotting Whips,
Coach and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Trace Chains,
Saddles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Hames Knobs and Tacks.

Also, Gig and Baroueche Tops, and second hand Harness, &c. Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Work done by me repaired without charge, if worn by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Commissioners of Public Buildings for Stanly county, are desirous of receiving Proposals for the building of a Court House at Albemarle, in said county. The building is to be of brick, 54 feet by 42, two stories high, four rooms on the first story and two on the second, and to be finished off in handsome style. All the particulars respecting the finish, and touching the contract, will be given when necessary. Proposals directed to us at Norwood's Store, Stanly county, will be promptly attended to, as it is desired that the work should be commenced as early as possible.

E. F. LILLY,
D. FREEMAN,
L. F. CAGLE.
May 26, 1841. 52-3w

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed to us by Vincent Parsons, for the purposes therein mentioned, bearing date the 8th February, 1838, we shall offer for Sale, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on Monday the 12th day of July next, (being the second Monday of said month) for cash, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, lying on the waters of Jones's Creek and Mill Creek, in said County, known as the Morven, Flowers, Prison, and Cash Lands, containing 2000 acres, more or less, adjoining Samuel Pratt, James Curtis, Pearson, and others, to satisfy said Trust.

JAMES CURTIS,
DUDLEY D. DANIEL, } *Trustees.*
May 8, 1841. 50-d12dy.

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it, I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.
October 29, 1840. 22tf

$25 REWARD.

I BOUGHT from a Mr. Cox, of the County of Chatham, in the month of February last, a negro man named BEN, of the following description, as near as recollected: Near six feet three or four inches high, somewhat of a brown complexion, knock-kneed, very large flat feet, combs his hair back, with a high forehead, about twenty-four years of age, stutters somewhat when he talks, he seems humble and obedient when spoken to, yet lively and pert. On last Sunday night he took from my Stable my young grey Horse, somewhat drooping on the rump—he also took a saddle, bridle and blanket, and runaway. He had on a yellow homespun coat, velvet cape, somewhat torn, showing the red padding, &c. I have heard of him in and about Cheraw, S. C. I do not know the direction he will aim for. I am informed that he has been sold out of Wake County Jail, under an act of Assembly. Of this however, I am not certain. I will pay the above reward of twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in any Jail, so that I get him and the horse, or him alone.

ISAAC SULLIVANT.
Wadesborough, Anson County, N. C. } 49-tf.
May 5, 1841. }

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS.

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA
LOTTERY,
CLASS F, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday the 12th June, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars.

10,000 Dollars. | 2,500 Dollars.
6,000 Dollars. | 2,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars. | 1,747 Dollars.
4,000 Dollars. |

25 Prizes of $1000, 25 of $500, 28 of $300, 200 of $200, &c.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Quarter ditto 32 50

THREE CAPITALS of $25,000,
AMOUNTING TO
75,000 Dollars.

On SATURDAY, 26th June, 1841, the
UNION LOTTERY,
Class No. 6 for 1841,
Will be drawn at ALEXANDRIA, D. C.

1 of $25,000 } 3 of $25,000
1 of $25,000 } ARE
1 of $25,000 } **$75,000!**

1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of 2,177, 50 of $1,000,
50 of $300, 50 of $250, 65 of $200, &c.

Tickets only $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter ditto 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Lotteries, address

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

May 22, 1841. 51-4wpd

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT WOODY as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court of Chatham County. 51tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

REPORT

Of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances, &c.

In obedience to the directions of the act of Congress of the 10th of May, 1800, supplementary to the "Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. *Of the public revenue and expenditures.*

The receipts and expenditures for the year 1840 were as follows:

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1840 (exclusive of amount deposited with the States, trust funds, and indemnities, and the amount due from banks which failed in 1837) was, as appears by the books of the Register of the Treasury		$3,663,083 60
The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1840 were, from—		
Customs	$13,499,502 17	
Lands	2,292,285 58	
Bond of the Bank U. S.	1,771,515 80	
Miscellaneous and incidental sources	283,258 23	
Banks which failed in 1837	748,629 55	
Treasury notes issued	5,589,547 51	
		25,187,736 84
Making		$28,850,820 44
The expenditures in the same year were, for—		
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$5,492,630 58	
Military department	10,866,236 15	
Naval department	6,031,088 88	
Public debt	11,982 77	
Add outstanding warrants issued prior to 1st January, 1841	1,416,331 28	
Treasury notes redeemed, including interest	4,045,862 65	
		27,863,475 41
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1841, of		987,345 03
The receipts from the 1st of Jan. to the 4th of March, 1841, were—(say)		
From Customs	$1,974,836 46	
Lands	386,148 56	
Miscellaneous and incidental sources	31,319 65	
Banks which failed in 1837	18,000 00	
Treasury notes issued per act of 31st March, 1840,	1,110,611 08	
Treasury notes issued under act of 15th of February, 1841,	673,681 32	
Bond of the Bank U. S	17,913 00	
		4,212,510 07
Making with the balance in the Treasury January 1, 1841,		5,199,885 10
The expenditures for the same period were—		
Civil list, miscellaneous, & foreign intercourse,	$943,517 14	
Military department,	2,273,037 11	
Naval Department,	759,349 60	
Public debt,	3,612 70	
Treasury notes redeemed, including interest,	*647,590 09	
		4,627,106 64
Leaving the balance in the Treasury on the 4th March, 1841,		572,718 46
The balances of appropriations outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, were—(Statement A)		
Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$5,237,234 28	
Military	15,991,895 15	
Naval	6,910,268 69	
Public debt	6,387 30	
Treasury notes issued prior to the 1st January, 1841, and outstanding on the 4th March, 1841	3,873,220 00	
Do. issued under the act of 1840, from 1st Jan'y to 4th of March, 1841, which may, and most of which probably will, be presented in payment of public dues during the year 1841	1,110,611 08	
Interest estimated at about	300,000 00	
Making in the aggregate		$33,429,616 50
Of this there will be required for the services of the current year		24,210,000 00
Additional appropriations required by the War Department for 1841, viz.		
Fortifications & works of defence	1,435,500 00	
For armaments of fortifications & ordnance stores	220,000 00	
For payment of arrearages and current expenses, and taking care of public property on roads, harbors, rivers, &c.	40,199 12	
For arrearages for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities	825,637 86	
		2,521,336 98
Making		26,731,336 98

* This item, and the item of expenditure for the payment of Treasury notes from 1st of January to 4th of March, 1841, include about $500,000 of Treasury notes which were received at the Department on account of customs during that period, but for which the warrants were not issued until a subsequent period.

The actual and estimated means under the existing laws to meet these demands are, viz.

The available balance in the Treasury on 4th March, 1841—(Statement B.)		646,803 12
Treasury notes authorized under the act of 1840, issued after 3d March, 1841		413,592 72
Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841 to be issued after 4th March, 1841	5,000,000 00	
Receipts from customs estimated at	12,000,000 00	
Receipts from public lands	2,500,000 00	
Miscellaneous sources	170,000 00	
		20,730,395 84
Leaving unprovided for, of the demands for the present year, the sum of		6,000,911 14
There will also be receivable for public dues in the present year, or payable in 1842, Treasury notes the issues of the present year, viz.		
Issued under the act of 1841, prior to the 4th March,	$673,681 32	
Do. do. 1840, after 3d March,	413,592 72	
Do. do. 1841, to be issued after 4th March, and included in the estimate of ways and means	5,000,000 00	
		6,087,274 04
Making an aggregate of debt and deficit, to be provided for in this and the ensuing year, of		12,088,215 18
This estimate is founded on the assumption that all the moneys in the public depositories can be at once made available, and that any and all of the demands upon the Treasury can be satisfied, so long as money to a sufficient amount remains in any or all the depositories. But this is by no means the case; *while the power to issue Treasury notes* exists, there should be at all times, for the convenience of the Treasury, a sum equal to $1,000,000 in the various depositories subject to draft. When that power is expended, the sum should be increased to not less than		4,000,000 00
Which sum, added to the above, makes the estimated deficit		$16,088,215 18

But the undersigned feels it his duty to call the attention of Congress to the more immediate demands of the public service, and the means by which those demands are to be supplied.

The sums which will be required from the 1st of June to the 31st of August next are estimated as follows, viz.

For the payment of Treasury notes which will fall due within that time, and the interest thereon, about	$2,756,900 00
Balance for taking the 6th census	291,000 00
For the civil list, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse	1,309,308 37
Military service,	4,591,098 00
Naval do.	1,844,000 00
Public debt	6,387 00
Expenses of extra session of Congress	350,000 00
Making about	11,151,693 37

The ways and means in the power of the Treasury, and which will probably accrue under existing laws, are as follows:

1. Funds in the Treasury (as per statement C)	$614,361 16	
2. Treasury notes authorized by the act of 15th Feby, 1841,	1,505,943 91	
3. Estimated receipts from the customs	3,000,000 00	
Do. do. the lands	700,000 00	
Do. do. miscellaneous sources	50,000 00	
Making		5,900,305 07
And leaving a deficit of		5,251,388 30
To which add the sum recommended to be kept in the Treasury to meet any emergencies of the public service, viz.		4,000,000 00
Making an aggregate of		9,251,388 30

In another part of this paper the views of the Department as to the mode of providing for the above deficit, together with the residue of the existing public debt, will be presented.

From the year 1816 to 1837, a period of twenty-one years, the revenues constantly exceeded the expenditures. The average annual surplus during that time was $11,461,226 87, (see tables 1 and 2,) making an aggregate excess of $240,748,764 27. Of this there was applied to the extinction of the national debt $208,792,127 44, and there was under the provisions of the act of the 23d of June, 1836, deposited with the States $28,101,641 91, and there remained on the 1st of January, 1837, in the Treasury of the United States, including the fourth instalment due to the States, a surplus of 17,169,473 26

There were, also, outstanding debts due and falling due to the Treasury, arising from other sources than those of the ordinary revenue, and which were paid between the 1st of January, 1837, and 4th of March, 1841, the amount of (see statement D) 9,124,747 00

There were, also, issued within that period, and outstanding on the 4th March, 1841, Treasury notes to the amount of 5,648,512 40

Making the aggregate available means which were in the Treasury on the 1st January 1837, and which came into it prior to the 4th March, 1841, over and above the current revenue 31,882,732 66

From which deduct the amount (less the trust funds) remaining in the Treasury on 4th March, 1841 572,718 46

And there appears an excess of expenditure over the current revenue of $31,310,014 20

It is proper to remark that the entries on the books of the Register of the Treasury do not always show the true dates of the receipts and expenditures. An item involved in the above statement (table D) will serve to illustrate this fact. The sum of $512,136 47 was, on the 2d and 31st of October, 1840, paid by the Bank of the United States on its last bond to William Armstrong, superintendent at Fort Gibson, by order of the Secretary of War. Though this sum was in fact received and expended on those days, it did not find its way into the office of the Register until the 4th of March, 1841, on which day it appears on his books both as a receipt and an expenditure.

Thus and to this extent, within the last four years, were the expenditures pushed beyond the amount of the revenue. They were made to absorb the surplus in the Treasury and the outstanding debts due to the United States, so that the Treasury was, on the 4th of March, 1841, exhausted of its means and subject to heavy and immediate liabilities. It was already burdened with a debt incurred in time of peace, and without any adequate resources except the authority granted by law to augment that debt.

As yet no provision has been made to reduce this debt or to check its constant and rapid increase. We find it, therefore, as far as past legislation and financial arrangements characterize it, a permanent and increasing national debt. The temporary expedients by which it has been sustained do not at all vary its essential character.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the necessity of early and effectual measures to prevent its further augmentation. The obvious remedy is to increase the revenue as far as may be without unreasonably burdening commerce, and to reduce the expenditures within the limits of strict economy.

But as it may not comport with the views of Congress to go into a revision and adjustment of the customs so long before the act of March 2, 1833, comes to have its final and permanent operation, the undersigned would respectfully recommend, as a temporary measure, the levy of a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on all articles which are now free of duty, or which pay a less duty than 20 per cent. except gold and silver, and the articles specifically enumerated in the 5th section of the act of March 2d, 1833.

If this measure be adopted, it is estimated that there will be received into the Treasury from customs, in the last quarter of the present year, about $5,300,000; in all of the year 1842, about $22,500,000; and in the year 1843, after the final reduction under the act of March 2, 1833, about $20,800,000. The details of this estimate will be found in the accompanying paper, marked E, and enclosures.

It is believed that, after the heavy expenditures required for the public service in the present year shall have been provided for, the revenues which will accrue from that, or a nearly proximate rate of duty, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of Government, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the gradual payment of the national debt, leaving the proceeds of the public lands to be disposed of as Congress shall think fit.

The general principles on which the final revision of the tariff is to rest are perhaps simple and easy to be apprehended, but the work of revision itself, in its adaptation and detail, must be a work of time. It should be done on calm reflection and careful deliberation, with a view to reconcile, as far as possible, the conflicting opinions, and to promote all the various interests of the whole People of these United States. And it may be important, in that adjustment, not only to reciprocate on fair and equal principles, and in a liberal spirit, the concessions which may be accorded to our commerce by foreign nations, but also to do justice to our own citizens by meeting in a like equal spirit any heavy exactions or prohibitions which foreign nations may think fit to impose upon the importation of our staple productions.

Some legal provisions are also required to correct inequalities between the duties upon sugar and molasses, and the drawbacks upon refined sugar and rum, manufactured or distilled from foreign materials. The relation between the duty and the drawback was adjusted by the acts of January 21st, 1829, and May 23d, 1830, since which time the duties have been diminished, while the drawbacks remain the same. And a provision of law declaring that all non-enumerated articles which bear a similitude to any enumerated article chargeable with duty shall pay the same rate of duty with the article which it most resembles, would save a large sum annually to the revenue, and prevent much annoyance and litigation between the importer and the officers charged with the collection of the customs.

Of the Public Debt.

But it is not expected that any modification of the revenue laws will be operative to supply the immediate wants of the Treasury, and to pay the debts which fall due in the present and the ensuing year. A further loan is necessary to effect these objects, and the only questions that can arise are as to the mode of procuring the loan, the character of the securities, and the assumed duration of the debt.

It would, in the opinion of the undersigned, be unwise to charge upon the commerce or the resources of the country, in any form, the burden of paying at once, or at all hastily, the national debt. Before that is done, measures of restoration and relief are required. The currency of the country should be restored, and commerce and industry relieved from their present state of embarrassment and depression, and a benign and liberal policy on the part of the General Government should call forth once more the hardy industry and active enterprise of our people, and the vast resources of our country.

If we assume the period of from five to eight years as that in which this debt can be paid without inconvenience and embarrassment—and the time appears to be short enough—we have one of the most essential elements on which to form our judgment as to the best and most convenient mode in which the loan can be kept up, and the credit of the Government sustained.

In the inception and during the progressive increase of a national debt, the issues of Treasury notes, though dangerous and delusive, have yet their advantages. They need not be issued faster than the actual wants of the Treasury require; and the power to issue any given sum is for all effective purposes of immediate expenditure, a fund in the Treasury available to that amount. But, when the debt has acquired its maximum and ceases to accumulate, or when it becomes larger than the amount necessary to be kept on hand to meet the current wants of the Treasury, these advantages disappear. This mode of loan then becomes to the Government what the sale in market of new promissory notes, for the purpose of raising money to take up old promissory notes, is to an individual. It is the issue of Treasury notes to take up other Treasury notes year after year in succession; and, under those circumstances, it is inconvenient and expensive.

But the raising of money by the issue of Treasury notes is objectionable, because it is deceptive; by this means a heavy debt may be raised and fastened permanently upon the country, the amount of new issues being involved with the payment of the old; while the People, and even those who administer the finances, may not be impressed with the important fact that a national debt is created or in the process of creation.

Therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, when a national debt does exist, and must continue for a time, it is better that it should be made a *funded debt*, according to our ancient financial usage. It is then sheltered by no cover, and is the subject of no delusion. It is open, palpable, true; the eyes of the country will be upon it, and will be able at a glance to mark its reduction or its increase; and it is believed that a loan for the requisite amount, having eight years to run, but redeemable at the will of the Government, on six months' notice, could be negotiated at a much less rate of interest than Treasury notes. Much expense would also be saved in dispensing with the machinery of the issue and payment and cancelling of Treasury notes.

It is therefore respectfully recommended that a sum sufficient to pay the debt at present existing, and such as will necessarily accrue in this and the ensuing year, be raised on loan for the time, and on the condition above suggested.

On keeping and disbursing the public moneys.

The undersigned would also respectfully invite the attention of Congress to the present mode of keeping and disbursing the public moneys; and also to the subject of the creation or employment of a fiscal agent to be charged with the performance of these and other duties. The subject is one of great importance, both to the Government and to the community. Such agent or depository ought to unite, in the highest practicable degree, the safety of the public funds, and convenience and economy in their administration; and it should, if possible, be so selected or framed as to exert a salutary influence over the business and currency of the country.

The mode of keeping and disbursing the public money, provided by the act of July 4, 1840, will be found, on comparison with that heretofore chiefly used by the Government, eminently deficient in all these essential requisites. The financial history of the United States, especially for the last twelve years, furnishes abundant proof that the public money is unsafe in the custody of individuals, and that their official bonds are no sufficient security for its safe-keeping and faithful application. Within the period above named many receiving officers connected with the Treasury Department have become defaulters to the Government. The aggregate loss from that cause within that period, as shown by the books of the Department, amounts to $2,620,500, but a small part of which will probably be recovered from their bonds. It is true that, in any system which can be adopted, some part of the public money must, in the process of collection, pass through the hands of individuals, and be subject to their defalcations; but the act of July 4, 1840, extends and continues the risk beyond the period of collection, and it subjects large masses which, in the fluctuations of commerce, sometimes accumulate, to the same dangerous custody.

Not only is the public money in the hands of individuals more exposed to loss from ordinary defalcations than when deposited in a well-regulated bank; but the Government is also liable to the risks of fire, robbery, and other casualties, occurring either in deposite or transmission, from which it is entirely protected when a well-regulated bank is the depository and the fiscal agent.

The present system is also, in many respects, cumbrous and inconvenient. Its tendency is to centre the disbursements of the public moneys at some of the Eastern cities, chiefly at New York. *That* being the great commercial emporium of the United States, is the point at which funds are the most valuable, and, therefore, the most sought, hence those who are entitled to payments out of the public Treasury claim them there. It is true there is a general discretion in the head of the Department to refuse or grant the favor of such payments according to its convenience; but when the currency is deranged, and the premium on exchanges is high, this discretion involves discrimination to a large amount among creditors equally entitled. It then becomes a dangerous discretion, and one that ought not to exist. But, under the present system, it cannot be avoided, save in a few cases, without discharging every public liability at the most favored point. This would at once centre all the disbursements at a few of the Eastern cities, and involve the Treasury in the risk and expense of transporting the public funds from the various points of collection to the places of disbursement.

An item of less importance, but still worthy of consideration, in settling on a permanent and economical arrangement, is the direct expense of the present system, including the cost of the building for the deposite of the public money, and the salaries of the officers and their clerks who receive and disburse it. No portion of this risk, inconvenience, or expense, need to be incurred where a well-regulated bank is made the fiscal agent.

But the present system is also, in the opinion of the undersigned, injurious to the business and currency of the country. Instead of permitting the credit and the finances of the Government to lend their indirect but efficient aid in sustaining the credit and regulating the currency of the country, it brings into direct hostility those important interests. In the progress of the system a sufficient amount of gold and silver to supply the wants of the Treasury must be withdrawn from circulation and locked up in vaults, leaving no representative to supply its place in the general circulation.

A large amount, also, in the hands of those who pay to or receive from the Treasury, is equally withdrawn from general circulation, and made to flow through those channels alone which lead into and out of the public coffers. The other avenues of commerce and intercourse are thus deprived of their proportion of the precious metals.

Within the fifty-two years during which our constitutional Government has existed, we have had, for two periods of twenty years each, a bank chartered by Congress as a depository of the public moneys and as a fiscal agent. We have had, also, at two intervals, amounting to about nine years, State banks employed for like purposes; and, during the remainder of the time, the funds of the Government have been kept and the finances administered partly by banks and partly by individual officers and agents. The losses sustained by State banks, as depositories, during the first period of their employment, extending from 1811 to 1816, agreeably to a statement prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1833, and revised and republished in 1837, were $1,000,676. In the latter period, from 1833 to 1837, though no actual loss is believed to have occured, yet the Treasury and the country suffered inconvenience and embarrassment from the fiscal arrangements with those numerous and disconnected institutions. But, during the forty years that the two banks of the United States were the depositories of the public money and the fiscal agents of the Government, no loss whatever was sustained, nor any delay or any expense incurred in transmitting or disbursing the public moneys, so far as the agency of those institutions extended. Then, as regards the wants of the Treasury merely, the safety of the public funds and economy in their administration, experience has demonstrated the superior utility of a bank constituted and adopted by Congress as a fiscal agent. It has also proved to us that the active business of the country, its currency, its credit, its industry, and its commerce, are intimately connected with and dependent upon the financial arrangements of the General Government. If they be wise and beneficent, they indirectly, but efficiently, promote those great interests of the People; if constant and uniform in their action, they give to those interests confidence and stability.

Since the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, in 1833, the Government has had no permanent fiscal agent and no definite financial system. All has been experiment, transfer, and change. The business of the country has yielded to the unsteady impulse, and moved forward with wild irregularity; at one time stimulated to excessive action, at another sunk into lethargy. And, in providing for the wants of the Treasury, it is surely important to look, also, to the wants and the welfare of the community, from the products of whose industry the Treasury is supplied.

And as regards those great interests, we find the testimony of past years is no less distinct and strong in favor of a moneyed institution chartered by the General Government, and possessed of its confidence and credit. The period embracing the last ten years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States as the fiscal agent is fresh in the memory of us all, and is looked back to as a period of great public prosperity; and though other causes did, doubtless, co-operate to produce that favorable condition of things, yet one of the governing principles on which depended the steady advance of the country in commerce, in industry, and in substantial wealth, was the existence of a fiscal agent established by the General Government, and charged with the equalization of exchanges, and the regulation of the currency.

In the present condition of our country, the relief to be anticipated from such an institution cannot be immediate, but must be the work of time. The business of the country would, however, in the opinion of the undersigned, steadily and certainly revive under its influence.

In whatever point of light the undersigned is able to view this subject, he is irresistibly led to the conclusion that such fiscal agent, so framed as to possess those important functions, is alike essential to the wants of the Treasury and of the community. Such an institution should be framed with others

tion, for it must have high duties to perform, and extensive interests to protect and promote; and it should be granted with care, for it will be liable to great and dangerous abuses. As the fiscal agent of the Government, and an effective regulator of the currency in a wide-spread community, it should be steady and uniform in its action, and fixed and stable in its character.

The undersigned has no doubt of the power of Congress to create such an institution. Experience has proved its necessity to carry out other expressly granted powers; it has been exercised and recognised by the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government during four-fifths of the whole period of our national existence, and it has received the uniform sanction of our highest judicial tribunal.

Yet that power has been questioned by many wise and patriotic statesmen whose opinions are entitled to consideration and respect; and in a measure like this of high political import, which, if wisely conceived and cordially concurred in, must have a great and enduring influence on the prosperity of the country, it is important, as far as possible, to obviate objections and reconcile opinion.

If such an institution can be so conceived in principle and guarded in its details as to remove all scruples touching the question of constitutional power, and thus avoid the objections which have been urged against those heretofore created by Congress, it will, in the opinion of the undersigned, produce the happiest results, and confer lasting and important benefits on the country.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully recommends the creation of such fiscal agent, and the repeal of the act of July 4th, 1840, providing "for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," except the penal provisions thereof, which will probably require revision and modification.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. EWING,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 2, 1841.

FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 31, 1841.

Sir: The appropriations made at the last session of Congress will be found amply sufficient to cover the expenditures for the current year, under the several heads of appropriation, unless it should become necessary or be deemed proper to assume another and larger basis of operations than that on which the estimates from the Department were founded.

The state of the Navy Pension Fund will require the immediate action of Congress. Under the operations of the act entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the Navy Pension Fund," that Fund has been exhausted. It will be seen from the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pensions that there will be required for the payment of navy pensioners, on the 1st of July next, the sum of $88,703 06; and on the 1st of January, 1842, the further sum of $69,000. In addition to these sums, about $6,000 will be required to pay arrears of pensions which will probably be allowed between July next and the 1st of January, making in the whole $163,706 06. To meet these payments, there is within the control of the Department the sum of $28,040; leaving a deficiency of $135,666 06, which the public faith requires should be promptly supplied.

The sudden return of the Brandywine seems to require some explanation. From the despatches sent to the Department by Captain Bolton, of that ship, it appears that the great excitement prevailing in England in the early part of March last, induced our Minister at that Court to address a communication to Commodore Hull, the officer commanding the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean, the result of which was, that the squadron, then lying at Malion, left the station with a view to get out of that sea, ascertain the true state of things between the United States and Great Britain, and either resume their station or return home according to the result. The Brandywine outsailing the Commodore, and Capt. Bolton having received no information on his voyage deemed satisfactory by him, he returned to the United States.

Though it is presumed Congress will scarcely be willing to give attention to general matters unconnected with the objects for which the extraordinary session of that body was convoked, yet recent events induce me to bring to your notice, with a view to the action of Congress, two subjects as worthy of present consideration. The first is the establishment of a home squadron. While squadrons are maintained in various parts of the world for the preservation of our commerce, our own shores have been left without any adequate protection. Had a war with Great Britain been the result, as was at one time generally feared, of the subjects of difficulty now in a course of adjustment between that Power and the United States, not only would our trade have been liable to great interruption, and our merchants to great losses abroad, but a naval force, comparatively small might, on our very shores, have seized our merchant ships and insulted our flag, without suitable means of resistance or immediate retaliation being at the command of the Government. To guard against such a result—to be ever ready to repel or promptly to chastise aggressions upon our own shores, it is necessary that a powerful squadron should be kept afloat at home. This measure is recommended by other considerations. There is no situation in which greater skill or seamanship can be exercised and acquired than on the coast of the United States; and in no service would our officers and seamen become more thoroughly initiated in all that is necessary for the national defence and glory. In that service, aided by the coast survey now in progress, a thorough acquaintance would be gained with our own seacoast, extensive and hitherto but imperfectly known—the various ports would be visited—the bays, inlets, and harbors carefully examined—the uses to which each could be made available during war, either for escape, defence, or annoyance, be ascertained, and the confidence resulting from perfect knowledge would give to us, what we ought surely to possess, a decided advantage over an enemy on our own shores. Should it be thought desirable that such a squadron be put in commission immediately and kept constantly on duty, an additional appropriation may be necessary; for the amount of which, as well as the force deemed proper to be employed, I beg to refer to the accompanying report on the subject, prepared under my direction, by the Board of Navy Commissioners.

The attention of Congress has been heretofore earnestly invited to the state of our ordnance and ordnance stores, and I deem it worthy of immediate consideration. A sufficient supply of suitable arms and munitions of war is indispensable to the successful operation of the bravest officers and men; and it cannot, from the nature of the case, be provided upon a sudden emergency. Sailors may be hastily collected from our commercial marine, ships may be purchased, but ordnance cannot be supplied on such an emergency, nor can some of the materials for the preparation of ammunition be procured either by purchase or manufacture. Hence the ordnance should, by a timely foresight, be provided in advance, and the materials be secured, from which a supply of ammunition can be speedily prepared. The accompanying report from the Board of Navy Commissioners shows the amount of expenditure which will be required under this head. Should the object be deemed of such importance and urgency as to require the immediate attention of Congress, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation of one-third of the estimated amount be now made.

The opinion seems to have become general, as well in the service as in the nation at large, that a thorough reorganization of the Navy is demanded by considerations connected with the defence and honor of the country, and in this opinion I heartily concur. Yet I am fully aware that any plan for this purpose should be the result of the most careful deliberation, and that it would be at once unwise and injurious to submit to Congress and the country any proposed arrangements which should be liable to the charge of haste and inconsideration. Deeply sensible, therefore, at once of the importance and difficulty of the measure, I have taken proper steps to collect and avail myself of all the results of experience and observation from those whose opportunities have afforded the means of knowledge, and their intelligence the ability to use them profitably, and I entertain the hope of being able, before the next regular meeting of Congress, to submit for your consideration a comprehensive and well-digested system of reform in the branch of the public service committed to my charge.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE E. BADGER.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

FROM THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, May 29 1841.

Sir: The arrangement of business at, and the manner of returns to, the General Post Office, forbid a detailed report of its operations at the approaching session of Congress. I have, however, felt it my duty, at this time, to call public attention to the present state of its finances, so far as I have yet been able to learn their condition.

When first entering upon my official duties, my attention was forced to the constant demands for payment beyond the ability of the Department to discharge; and with a view to ascertain, as nearly as might be, its undisputed liabilities and probable means, on the 27th day of March last a letter was addressed to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, requesting from him information on those subjects. A copy of which letter, marked A, is herewith submitted. Such statements have not been furnished, for reasons clearly set forth in a letter from the Auditor, dated the 25th day of May instant; of which a copy is hereto appended, marked B.

It was also important to learn, without delay, what were the pressing liabilities and what the active funds of the Department. For this purpose, directions were given to the chief clerk to state the amount due to contractors anterior to and for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1840, so far as they had been reported by the Auditor, and also the amount in deposite, subject to draft, for the discharge of such arrearages. His report is herewith submitted, marked C.

By an examination of that statement, it will be seen that there was due and unpaid to contractors, of ascertained balances, on the first day of January last, the sum of *four hundred and forty-seven thousand and seventy-nine dollars*, ($447,079,) a considerable portion of which has been paid from the revenues of the quarter ending on the 31st March. A report from the Auditor upon all outstanding contracts will undoubtedly increase this amount of indebtedness to a total exceeding *half a million* of dollars. In addition to which, heavy demands are frequently made on the Department upon unliquidated claims. Of such demands, no notice can be taken at this time, nor is it proper that an opinion as to their justice should be now expressed.

Under these circumstances, two questions naturally present themselves: How is the Department to be sustained under its present embarrassments? and, What are its financial hopes for the future?

As no estimates, upon which can be based an answer to the first inquiry, can be presented until a full statement of the balances due from postmasters shall have been reported by the Auditor, it is passed, with the single remark, that although it can hardly be doubted that a large aggregate sum will be found due, it is to be feared that, from the small amount of most of such separate balances, scattered throughout this wide-spread nation, the want of responsibility in many of these officers and many of their securities, and the lapse of time since these balances accrued, but an inconsiderable part of the amount actually due will ever be received. It therefore remains for Congress to determine whether the amount now due to contractors shall be paid from the National Treasury, or whether this Department shall struggle on with its present embarrassments, consuming its daily accruing revenues in the partial payment of old debts, and still leaving large balances which it has not the ability to discharge.

Notwithstanding the heavy increased expenditure consequent upon the act of 7th July, 1838, and although, instead of the supposed gradual increase of revenue, the receipts for the quarter ending 31st March last present, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the year before, a diminution of more than *six* per cent, still the Department would probably find sufficient relief in its future operations from the decrease of prices which, it may be calculated, will be hereafter demanded upon most of the routes, were it not for the continually increasing exactions in other branches of the service.

To present this subject in its most intelligible form, the First Assistant Postmaster General has prepared a tabular view of recent proposals, that comparison may be made between the amount of present bids and the sums now paid for mail service upon the same routes. This table is hereto annexed, marked D.

On an examination of this statement, it will be seen that, in some cases, the amount demanded by railroad companies for transportation of the mails is more than *two hundred per cent.* higher than is paid for coach service, upon roads forming connecting links between different railroad companies, upon the same main route, and that too when the night service upon the railroads is less than that performed in coaches. Such demands deserve more consideration from the fact that, whilst at the recent lettings in New York and in the six Eastern States the accepted service by coaches and other modes of conveyance has been secured at an average saving of *twenty-two* per cent. upon the contracts of 1837, there are but few instances where the demands of incorporated companies have not been increased in such manner as imposed upon me the necessity of suspending the contracts. Nor is the extravagant price demanded for mail transportation upon railroads the only manner in which these incorporations affect the revenue of this Department. The facilities secured by this mode of conveyance for sending letters by private hands very seriously diminish the receipts of the offices upon these routes. A single illustration will establish this assertion.

Boston is one of the most important points of railroad concentration in the Union. Its business prosperity is proverbial, and yet in that city the quarter ending 31st March last shows, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the year before, a decrease in postage receipts of *three thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars*—being double the amount of diminution to be found, within the same time, in any other post office in the nation, with the single exception of Philadelphia, which is another great *terminus* of railroad communication.

These facts are presented in no spirit of unkindness towards those to whose management these incorporations are intrusted, but that I have considered it due to our whole people to refer to this subject, as one which will ere long call for national and State legislation, unless a corrective be sooner applied by public opinion.

A considerable saving will be found in the curtailment of service generally, directed by my immediate predecessor, in limiting the transportation of the mails to six trips a week upon most of the routes throughout the nation. The embarrassed condition of the finances of the Department, if it was to remain unaided by Government, clearly indicated the propriety of some reduction of service, and the religious sense of the community will certainly approve the feeling that selects the Sabbath as the day on which that service should not be performed. Yet it cannot be denied that this order has borne heavily upon contractors, and in many instances causes great derangement in the transportation of the mails.

Whilst in some sections of our country this alteration has not only received a cheerful acquiescence, but is warmly approved, there has been great general complaint of its operation, and daily appeals for the old facilities are pressed upon the Department. Without entering upon this subject at large, it is sufficient for my purpose to state that, as this order purports to have been given to reduce the expenses of the Department, and to aid in bringing them within its receipts, a return to the former service, at this time, might well be considered as a declaration of my confidence in its ability to sustain the expenditure necessary for such restoration. I have therefore felt it imperative upon me to adhere to this order of curtailment.

The building now being erected for the General Post Office is so far advanced as to give assurance that it can be completed before the session of Congress in December. This is much to be desired, not only for the convenience of the transaction of business, but that the public property may be kept in security. Such means as are within my power are continually employed to protect the present building from fire, but in its exposed condition the danger of destruction to the books and papers of the office is a source of constant anxiety.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS GRANGER.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER TO MR. FOX.

Not being able to find room for this able exposition of the policy of this Administration in regard to McLeod, we are glad to meet with the following abstract from the Charleston Mercury, one of the most thorough going opposition papers in the country. Our readers will agree with us, that Mr. Webster's argument is indeed conclusive, when it can extort praise from the Mercury:—

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

We have read with interest and general satisfaction the exchange of civilities between Mr. Fox and Mr. Webster touching the liberation of Alex. McLeod. The letter of Mr. Fox bears date the 12th of March. It announces that the previous correspondence had been under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and that the purport, tone and language of his own communications to Mr. Forsyth had met the entire approval of his Government. He is instructed to make again in his name a formal demand for the immediate release of McLeod, and states that while the charge against that person of being concerned in the destruction of the Caroline is not admitted to be well founded, the demand for his liberation is in no sort made on that ground; but because the act was a public act of the British Government, and the persons concerned in it in no wise responsible. The British Government justifies the destruction of the Caroline as a necessary act of self-defence, in protecting their territory "from the unprovoked attack of a band of British rebels and American *pirates*, who, having been *permitted* to arm and organize themselves within the territory of the U. S., had actually invaded," &c. &c. All of which is put forth rather dogmatically. In conclusion Mr. Fox very strenuously denies that the United States Government cannot or ought not to interfere, and argues that the contrary doctrine would make it necessary for the British Government to support twenty-six Foxes, instead of one, in our territory, which we agree with him would be very unpleasant and to be eschewed by all means.

The reply to this was delayed by the sickness and death of President Harrison, and was not made till the 24th of April.—Mr. Webster is instructed to say, that though there is some doubt as to the sort of interference demanded in favor of McLeod, yet the President will not suppose that the British Government would ask of him to do violence to the course of law and to invade the jurisdiction of the courts of justice in a manner as little consistent with the constitution of England as of the United States. The grounds for the discharge of McLeod were for the Court of New York, in the first instance, not the President of the United States to act upon. *His* duty was to see that the demand of the British Government, and all the documents connected with it, should be brought properly authenticated before that Court, (which the Attorney General had been already instructed to do,) and if the decision should be against McLeod, the case could be transferred to the U. S. Court by Writ of Error. Even then, however, the Executive could not interfere—the Court must act according to law. But the President holds the avowal of the destruction of the Caroline as an act of the British Government, to be a valid defence of McLeod and to free him from all legal responsibility for his share in it, and Mr. Fox is again reminded that though the subject had been long before brought to the notice of the British Government, no such avowal was made till after the indictment of McLeod. So much for the legal part.

Mr. Webster's comment upon the epithet "pirates," applied by Mr. Fox to the American citizens who invaded Canada, is peculiarly rich. He hints at the bare possibility that the British Government might find it, in the long run, best to use words with their proper meanings—he insists that the disturbance in Canada was a civil war among British subjects; that it was so regarded in the United States; that the aid of our citizens was invoked by one of the parties against the other, and that such interference, however unlawful and wrong, was not piracy nor bore any analogy to it. The British Government could not so have esteemed it, when on many occasions, they had allowed their citizens to engage in such enterprizes, and had even permitted regiments to be enlisted, armed and disciplined within their borders, for the purpose of helping nations with whom they were at peace, to settle their civil contests.

The insinuation in Mr. Fox's letter that the government of the U. S. had "*permitted*" the "British rebels and American pirates" to organize their invasions within our territory, is repelled, without asperity, but resolutely, and with a calm dignity that speaks well for the manhood of President Tyler. It is claimed for the United States that it was the first among nations to recognize and establish by law that the duty of a neutral people was to forbear all interference in the contests of nations with whom it was at public peace—that it has enjoined that duty and enforced it by penalties upon private citizens, from a very early period of the Republic—that this Government has never departed from the policy, never intermitted the enforcement of those laws. That they have been occasionally broken through, is no more than may be said of any laws in any Government, and that a Government whose policy it is to keep itself from the danger and oppression of large standing armies, was not able on the instant to control an excited border population along a frontier extensive enough to divide the continent of Europe in halves, is neither wonderful nor any proof of bad faith.—Vigorous measures *were* taken—former laws being deemed inadequate, a new enactment was made to meet the emergency—the military movements this side of the border *were* suppressed, and citizens known to have been engaged in such unlawful doings, were severely punished. It must be kept in mind too that these disturbances did not originate with us, but with British subjects, through whose agitations and solicitations our citizens were induced to join in the attempt to free a people who claimed to be harrassed and oppressed by a bad Government. Mr. Webster concludes this part of the subject thus:—

"This Government, therefore, not only holds itself above reproach in every thing respecting the preservation of neutrality, the observance of the principle of non-intervention, and the strictest conformity, in these respects, to the rules of international law, but it doubts not that the world will do it the justice to acknowledge that it has set an example not unfit to be followed by others, and that, by its steady legislation on this most important subject, it has done something to promote peace and neighborhood among nations, and to advance the civilization of mankind."

The British Government having justified the destruction of the *Caroline*, Mr. Webster points out to them some of the difficulties in the way of making good the position—gives them to understand what sort of case it is incumbent on them to make out. But the passage is so remarkable, both for power and beauty, that we quote it at length.

Under these circumstances, and under those immediately connected with the transaction itself, it will be for her Majesty's Government to show upon what state of facts and what rules of national law the destruction of the "Caroline" is to be defended; it will be for that Government to show a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation. It will be for it to show, also, that the local authorities of Canada, even supposing the necessity of the moment authorized them to enter the territories of the United States at all, did nothing unreasonable or excessive; since the act, justified by the necessity of self-defence, must be limited by that necessity, and kept clearly within it.

It must be shown that admonition or remonstrance to the persons on board the "Caroline" was impracticable, or would have been unavailing; it must be shown that day-light could not be waited for; that there could be no attempt at discrimination between the innocent and the guilty; that it would not have been enough to seize and detain the vessel, but that force was a necessity, present and inevitable, for attacking her, in the darkness of the night, while moored to the shore, and while unarmed men were asleep on board, killing some and wounding others, and then drawing her into the current, above the cataract, setting her on fire, and recklessly to know whether there might not be in her the innocent with the guilty, or the living with the dead, committing her to a fate which fills the imagination with horror. A necessity for all this the Government of the United States cannot believe to have existed.

All will see that if such a case can be allowed to occur, they might lead to bloody and unprincipled war; and when an individual comes from the United States from Canada and to that very place on which this drama was performed and there chooses to make public and vainglorious boast of the part he acted in it, it is hardly wonderful that great excitement should be created, and some degree of commotion arise.

This temperate but firm avowal vindicates the true quality of the world. Its object is peace as well as peace. It seeks not a groundless quarrel, a foreign conquest, because it knows that no foreign acquisition could augment its power and importance so rapidly as they are already advancing by its own natural growth under the propitious circumstances of its situation. But it cannot admit that its Government has not both the will and the power to preserve its own neutrality, and to enforce the observance of its own laws upon its own citizens.

It is jealous of its rights, and among others, and most especially, of the right of the absolute immunity of its territory against aggression from abroad; and these rights it is the duty and the determination of this Government fully and at all times to maintain, while it will, at the same time, as scrupulously refrain from intermeddling on the rights of others.

FROM THE NEW YORK PAPERS.

MR. JEFFERSON AND THE UNITED STATES BANK.

The Loco Foco Press have been most assiduous in their endeavors to hunt up authority to show that the great Apostle of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, coincided with the Military Chieftain, in his hostility to a National Bank. True, they have not been very successful, but nevertheless they have made up in round declaration what they lacked in proof. It seemed to be of no importance that Gen. Washington, in 1791, when the first United States Bank was presented by Gen. Hamilton, and passed by Congress, approved of the same; that the elder Adams, his successor, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and the younger Adams, all were in favor of this great Fiscal Agent; but they say Mr. Jefferson was opposed to it. A friend who is fond of searching out facts, has within a few days referred us to authorities to show that Mr. Jefferson was in favor and sanctioned the measure. In Nov. 1803, Congress passed an act authorising the Bank of the United States to loan a sum of money to the Government, to enable them to carry into effect the French Convention, which was approved by Mr. Jefferson. This may be found in chapter 3, sec. 3, page 11, vol. 7 of Laws of U. S. Here is a strong case,—that if Mr. Jefferson did not approve, he sanctioned the Bank.

A stronger case than this occurred in 1804, when Congress passed a supplementary Act authorising the Bank to establish Branches in different parts of the United States, which, having passed both Houses, was approved by Mr. Jefferson 23d March, 1804,—see chapter 32, page 87, vol. 7 of Duon & Son's edition, published in 1806. Here is a case directly in point, where Mr. Jefferson *did sanction a Bank*. How those persons who now maintain that he was opposed to Banks, will get over this case, we cannot conceive.

Another case is on record where he gave his sanction to the institution, which was in 1807. A law was passed to punish frauds committed on the United States Bank, and was approved by T. Jefferson, 20th Feb. 1807,—to be found in vol 8, page 277.

Here are three distinct laws relating to the United States Bank, which were sanctioned by this great Apostle of Democracy, and yet it is stoutly maintained by those unfriendly to the Bank, that he was opposed to it. To all this may be added the fact, that during the whole term of his administration the Bank was in operation, and we believe no record can be found where he, in a single instance, opposed the Bank. With these facts before us, we have a right to say, that Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and the younger Adams, all approved of the constitutionality of the bank.

In relation to the above subject, the National Intelligencer says:—

"It occurs to us to state that one of the most respected citizens of Virginia, who was a Republican of 1798, and will be one to his dying-day, in a letter which we have just received from him, adverting to the advantage that is attempted to be taken of Mr. Jefferson's official opinion in 1791 on the subject of a National Bank, says that, apart from the repeated sanction to the first Bank given by Mr. Jefferson's approval of the extension of it to Louisiana, and of other acts relating to it, he (the writer) well remembers having heard, from persons who were present when Mr. Madison's signature of the Bank bill of 1816 was condemned, that Mr. Jefferson with great emphasis vindicated Mr. Madison, and said *that the General Government must have a Bank so long as the States were suffered to have them*, for that *the General Government could not get along without one*. Whoever has it in his power to verify this fact from his own knowledge—and little doubt is entertained that living evidence yet exists—would confer a great obligation on the country by doing so at the present moment, either through his paper or through some other channel."

FROM FLORIDA.

Alleck-Tustenuggee, we learn from an officer of the Army, direct from Tampa, was at the latest dates about three miles from Fort King, and said that he would come in at Tampa Bay. Alleck also said that there was a Creek Chief, with about sixty warriors, would come in if he did. If not, he would stay out. Alleck had sent runners to General Armistead to state that he would come in.

Wild Cat and Hospitalkee were said to be in at Fort Pierce, waiting for Sam Jones, to have a talk with him. Orders were immediately sent by the Commanding officer, to have them seized; and by the latest accounts they were still there.

The troops are suffering from sickness; very few men in the 1st Infantry were fit for duty. That regiment had been stationed at Sarasota, which post it was compelled to abandon, and it is now stationed at Cedar Keys.

Fort Pleasant, in Middle Florida, which was last season very healthy, is this season very sickly.

At Fort King, there are four companies, 106 of whom are sick. Of five companies stationed at Micanopy, 106 are on the sick list. These posts last season were very healthy. At Fort Macomb and Fort Fanning, the troops are also very sickly. The other posts continue as healthy as usual.

Loco Definitions.—Mr. Tyler is called *Acting President* by the opposition papers. We presume this title is given the Chief Magistrate to distinguish him from Presidents who performed their offices by proxy. Give us an "Acting President," by all means, in preference to one who studies his part on the race-course or in the lady's boudoir. The Loco office-holders are sensibly feeling some of Mr. Tyler's *action*.

Chillicothe Gazette.

Another Straw.—The Pennsylvanian of June 3 (Opp.) contains the following paragraph:

Col. Benton.—The friends of Col. Benton from abroad meet this evening in Spring Garden to form an association.

The Custom House Commission continues without any diminution of interest, and without any lack of material. The fourth week of the sitting commenced this morning and the place of meeting has been transferred from the Custom House building to one of the rooms in the City Hotel. We believe that the three weeks to come will develope as many important facts as the three weeks past, and enough have already been discovered to sink a nation.

New York Express.

The National Gazette of Saturday says: "We learn that the mission to England has been tendered to the Hon. John Sergeant, in a manner warmly expressive of the sense entertained by the Administration of his eminent qualifications for the trust. Whether he will accept the appointment has not yet transpired.

The memorial in favor of a United States Bank will be one of the most extensively signed documents that ever went forth from this city. It is believed that already fifteen thousand persons have signed and all of them persons who are interested in the Mercantile concerns of the city, embracing all classes of men of business.—*New York Express.*

Circumstances alter Cases.—During the Administration of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, their adherents thought that the turning *out* Whigs from office, and turning *in* "Democrats," was the very thing. Now, they demur exceedingly to the practice.—The following epigram is to the point:

"Whatever is is right," said Pope,
So said a Politician;
But when his fate sequired a rope,
He varied his position.
I asked if still he held it good?
"Why no," he sternly cried.
"Good texts are only understood
By being well applied."—*Ral. Register.*

An Incendiary.—An attempt was made on Monday night about 12 o'clock, to burn the Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. McRae & Co., situated near the Rail Road Depot.—Shortly after that hour the guard at the Mill discovered flames issuing from a pile of lumber near, which they put out directly with some assistance. An examination showed that coals of fire had been placed in the lumber purposely. The proprietors offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the detection of the villain.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I saw a few weeks ago a public notice in your paper of a [illegible] Mexican Hard Dollar, well executed, requiring some attention to detect,—requiring a mint for coinage of this kind of money in Moore county, and, if so, it is time the people of Moore, to get a clue to the detection of it and break it up. I am a citizen of Moore, and a subscriber to your paper, and I believe there is no such thing as coining on in Moore county as counterfeit Mexican Hard Dollars. I think there are some members not far distant from Carthage in this county, who have been melting pewter spoons, plates, spoon handles, &c., and converting them into something resembling the Mexican Half Dollars; but the thing is too shallow to require the eyes of discernment.

A SUBSCRIBER.

We learn from an advertisement in the Fayetteville Observer, that a Seminary for young Ladies was incorporated by the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina at its last session, under the name of "CENTRAL COLLEGE." It is located in Randolph county, near the western border of Moore, to be opened on next Monday under the superintendence of the Rev. John R. Mcintosh and Miss Caroline M. Jewett. The plan of this Institution embraces a regular course of liberal education extending throughout a period of four years, and rewards a Diploma and a Degree. The arrangements are, in all respects, those of the Colleges. The location is represented as healthy and the expense very small. More may be learned from the advertisement.

We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr McIntosh, and refer his connection with the College as a commendation. Indeed we regard it as a sincere satisfaction the establishment of an Institution so near to us.

North Carolina is not very backward, we rather think, that the practical wisdom of her legislation for a few years past in reclaiming her waste lands, in facilitating communication between different parts of the State, and in providing the means of education for her citizens, might put to the blush some of her bragging neighbors, who are in the habit of affecting a contempt for her, and a large part of whose legislation consists in the establishment or overthrow of political dogmas.—*Charlotte Gaz.*

Execution.—At Raleigh, (N. C.) a man named Madison Johnson was executed for the murder of Henry Beasley. He was brought under the gallows, he addressed the people nearly an hour, in an unbroken and inaudible voice—warning them, and especially the young, against the evil practices of gambling, intemperance, and other sensuals, to which he attributed his ignominious and untimely death. He said he had been deaf to the good advice of his parents, and that the crime for which he was to suffer the forfeit of his life was committed under the influence of liquor and passion; and added that if he *had never indulged in the practice of drinking, he should not have been there.*

Riding against time.—A man by the name we did not ascertain, for a wager of $1000 undertook to ride over the Beacon Course, near Hoboken, N. J. three times in 24 successive hours, on a number of different horses. He commenced at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, rode 200 miles the first twelve hours, and completed his task yesterday at five minutes after 5 o'clock, having 55 minutes within the time, for winning the bet. This is the greatest feat ever performed in the same time, we have ever heard of being performed in the country, and we believe also in England, where, if our information be correct, 270 miles is the greatest distance ever performed in 24 consecutive hours.

Rapid Travelling.—Wise, the aeronaut, ascended in a balloon from Danville, Va. on Saturday last, and before he again touched the earth he was conveyed a distance of 300 miles, in 2 hours and 25 minutes.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

Who wrote the following? We recall it to mind among the mass of things we have read; but we have stumbled upon it in one of our exchange papers, (name not at hand) and we would print it in letters of gold, for the article was not so particularly applicable with us just now.

Busy Bodies.—Every man hath in his own sins enough; in his own mind trouble enough; in his own fortunes evils enough; and in performing his offices failings more than enough—to employ his own inquiry; so that curiosity after the affairs of others cannot be without envy and malice. What is it to me if my neighbor's grandfather was a Syrian, or his grandmother Ethiopian, or whether another is indebted five thousand pounds—or that his wife be expensive? But, commonly, curious persons are not solicitous or inquisitive into the life and order of a well-governed family, or admire the virtues of an excellent person; but if there be any thing for which men keep locks, and bars, and doors, and things that blush to see the light, and are ashamed of in manners or private in nature, these things are their care and their business.

A Specific.—Our friend the Doctor has found, in the course of his reading, a specific against that desperate grief occasioned by disappointed love. Lack-a-daisical young gentlemen, who have conceived themselves afflicted with this terrible malady, have performed surgical operations with [illegible] hemp and razors; laudanum, arsenic, prussic acid have been taken; the cold bath has been tried, with a heavy stone around the patient's neck; but far the greater number have taken to drink, with a sort of hope that hailstorms, juleps and cocktails would reach the seat of their *affections*. Now, *eating* is said to be the sure cure in such cases. If you are disappointed in love—EAT.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

What next?—The Boston papers have a new specimen of Silk Handkerchiefs, which is imprinted a Map of the United States, in colors which is guaranteed to endure as long as the fabric of the Handkerchief. The lines, letters, rivers, mountains, &c. are represented to be as clear and distinct as those of any map in use. The whole appears to be drawn with [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1841.

DIVIDEND.—The Merchants' Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of profits of 3½ per cent. for the last six months.

And the Bank of the State has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. The odd quarter is intended, we believe, to pay the State Tax.

The Branch Bank of North Carolina at Fayetteville was entered a few nights ago and robbed of some money and four of the principal account books. *The rogue smelling in those books which made it worth his interest to steal them.*"

We find the above paragraph in the Globe of Friday last. Like most things which have a place in that sheet of Locofocism it is *utterly destitute of truth.*

The Supreme Court of this State commenced its Summer Term in Raleigh on Monday last.

THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We ask the attention of our readers to the three Reports from the Executive Departments, in this day's paper. They will be found remarkably plain and to the point. Any man can understand them, and any man can read them through without failing to sleep over them; which could not be said of the voluminous and muddy reports from the Departments under the late Administration. This Administration will deserve the public thanks if it shall persist in consulting *brevity* in the public documents. Long documents, and long speeches, are among the great evils of the age.

We expect to publish the Report of the Secretary of War in our next.

There is a fact mentioned in Mr. Ewing's Report, which ought to carry conviction even into the ranks of the Corporal's guard of which the Opposition party is now composed. Ours affairs were so well managed, from 1816 to 1837, as to produce an aggregate income above the expenditures, of $240,-778,764, in 21 years, which surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the War Loan, and distributed among the States. The average yearly income over and above expenses, was $11,-941,226. But from 1837 to 1841, instead of a surplus, the expenses have exceeded the income by $21,310,014, or nearly eight millions a year. As no planter would keep an overseer who managed a most productive estate so badly as to bring him heavily and more heavily in debt each succeeding year, so no people can submit, in time of peace, to a similar gross mismanagement of their affairs.

The Charleston Mercury styles Messrs. Tyler, Mangum and Preston, *"tried and fourth rate men,"* on which a correspondent of the Courier remarks, that Preston, one of these third or fourth rate men, has been twice selected to represent the State of South Carolina in Congress; Mangum, another, received the undivided vote of South Carolina for the Presidency of the United States; and Tyler, the third, received a like vote for the Vice Presidency. We may add, that all these honors were conferred by the Mercury's own party.

Query: Are third and fourth rate men" the right sort to represent South Carolina? If not, how does it happen that she has been so stupid as to think them *first rate?*

ABOLITION PETITIONS.—The reader will be struck with the vote in the House of Representatives on the motion of Mr. Adams to rescind the rule which forbade the reception or reference of abolition petitions. An examination of the yeas and nays will show, that it is not a *party*, but a *sectional* vote. Nearly all the Northern and Western members voted for Mr. Adams's motion, and all but two of those from the South voted against it. Those two are Messrs. Botts and Stuart of Virginia, who, in the Intelligencer, give their reasons for separating from their Southern friends. These reasons are, 1st, that it is impossible to define a limit to the right of petition it being just as proper to refuse to receive a petition on the subject of a Bank of the U. S., should members deem such a Bank unconstitutional, as to refuse them on this subject, on the plea that it was unconstitutional to legislate in regard to it. And 2d, That by refusing to receive those petitions, many persons at the North not abolitionists, have been driven to act with the abolitionists, in defence of the sacred right of petition; and that, by conceding that right, receiving the petitions, and reporting on them, these persons will be separated from the abolition party, who will thereby be shown to be insignificant in numbers as to sink at once into contempt. They say, that under a direct vote of reception, unconnected with the right of petition, there would stand, 230 or 240 for the South, to 5 or 10 against us. This opinion is confirmed by the public declaration of Mr. Adams, that "if a direct vote were taken on abolition in the District of Columbia, there are not *five* members on the floor of Congress who would vote for it."

If these are to be the results of the rescission of the 21st rule, the whole country will have cause to rejoice at the decision on Mr. Adams's motion. For years past the country has been kept in a ferment, in and out of Congress, because of the refusal to receive those petitions, and the party in Congress in favor of receiving them has been growing larger and larger, until at last it has grown into a majority.—It is high time, therefore, that the abolitionists should be cut loose from the sticklers for the right of petition; that if the abolition party is insignificant, it may fall to pieces of that insignificance. If, on the contrary, these are all abolitionists, it is time the South knew it. We hope for the best.

MR. CLAY.—It is said that Mr. Clay will resign his seat in the Senate at the close of this session.—We fear it is true, as we heard a year ago, from a source in which we placed entire confidence, that he would not remain in that high station much longer.

The reader of the proceedings of Congress will be struck with the remarkable fact, that so important a bill as that to repeal the Sub-Treasury, was actually passed through the Senate, and sent to the House, on the eighth day of the Session. This is a despatch of business highly creditable to that body. It indicates that members are too well aware of the settled convictions of the people, to dare to waste precious time in a further discussion of this condemned measure. The present should be, emphatically, a Session for *action*, and not for *talking*. The pleadings took place last year, the verdict of the Jury was rendered in November; and it only remains to pass sentence, and proceed to execution.

A new Post Office has been established in Moore county, called Rollins's Store,—Thomas Rollins, Esq. Postmaster.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.
EIGHT DAYS LATER.

The Steamer Great Western, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. arrived at New York on Thursday last.

Trade of all kinds is still dull in England. The cotton market exhibits a slight increase in demand, but little or no change in prices. Uplands 5⅜ to 7½ (10 to 14 cents.)

In the manufacturing districts the gloom and stagnation of business rather increased than otherwise, and working short time, had become more general. The cotton market had consequently suffered a further depression of ⅛ a ¼d., with small sales. Many failures had occurred in Manchester.

Nothing certain of the President, but reports of a large steamer being seen on the 22d April. The final impression was that it was the Dee, since arrived in England.

The Ministry had been again defeated, by a majority of 36, on a motion to reduce the duties on sugar.

Lord John Russell next day refused to resign and said that he should reserve the great test question of the Corn Laws for the 4th of June. Sir Robt. Peel immediately gave notice that, on the 27th of May, he should move that the House had no confidence in ministers. The duties on sugar are to remain as before.

It was announced that Parliament would soon be dissolved.

CONGRESS.

In THE SENATE, on Monday the 7th, a memorial was presented by Mr. Clay, from citizens of Dahlonega, in Georgia, praying for the abolishment of the Branch Mint at that place, as a useless and unnecessary expense. Mr. Clay remarked, that as this was not a subject to be acted on at the Extra Session, the memorial had better lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Clay, after some debate, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate with as little delay as practicable the plan of such a bank or fiscal agent as, being free from constitutional objection, will, in his opinion, produce the happiest results and confer lasting and important benefits on the country.

Mr. Bayard, from the select committee appointed to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the decease of their late President, made the following report:

The melancholy event of the death of Wm. Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, having occurred during the recess of Congress, and the two Houses sharing in the general grief, and desiring to manifest their sensibilities upon the occasion of that public bereavement, therefore—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the chairs of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be shrouded in black during the residue of the session; and that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the members and officers of both Houses wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Harrison, and to assure her of the profound respect of the two Houses of Congress for her person and character, and of the sincere condolence of the late afflicting dispensation of Providence.

Asbury Dickens was re-elected Clerk, Edward Dyer Sergeant-at-Arms and Door Keeper, and Robert Beadle, Assistant Door Keeper, of the Senate.

The rest of the day was occupied in a brief discussion on the bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury Law, in which Messrs. Clay, Mangum, Rives, Barrow, and Preston participated in favor, and Messrs. Calhoun and Benton, against the bill.

On Tuesday the 8th after some minor business, the same bill again came up, and was again discussed by Messrs. Berrien Clay, and others, on the one side; and by Messrs. Calhoun, Walker, and others, in opposition.

After some slight amendments, the bill was ordered to a third reading, 30 to 16.

On Wednesday the 9th, the bill again came up, and Mr. Woodbury delivered a long speech against it, and was followed by Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Young, and McRoberts, on the same side, and by Mr. Tallmadge in favor of the bill. The question was finally taken at 7 o'clock, and *the bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury was passed*, by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—18.

On Thursday the 10th, Mr. Clay, on leave, introduced a bill making appropriation, for a limited time, of the proceeds of the public lands of the United States; and for granting lands to certain States.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to establish a uniform System of Bankruptcy, which, after a few remarks from Messrs. Henderson, Walker, Berrien, Sevier, and Clay, (all favorable to the bill,) it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Rives moved to refer so much of the President's Message as relates to Foreign Affairs, to the Committee on that subject; whereupon Mr. Buchanan delivered a speech in opposition to Mr. Webster's views of the McLeod case; and he was replied to with signal ability and success, (says the Intelligencer,) in triumphant vindication of the course of the Executive on this delicate and important affair."

Mr. Choate obtained the floor for to-morrow.

On Friday the 11th, considerable debate arose on a resolution of Mr. Sevier, calling on the War Department for the reasons of the transfer of Gen. Arbuckle from the command at Fort Gibson to Baton Rouge. It was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Choate of Mass. continued the debate on the McLeod case, and was replied to by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Huntington followed in further reply to Mr. Buchanan.

On Saturday the 12th, after some minor business, Mr. Walker of Miss. submitted a plan of a Fiscal Agent, by way of instructions to the committee on the subject. His plan was to have a principal bank at Washington, with six Directors, three of each party, with branches in such States as might desire them, on condition that they agree with each other for the gradual and prospective limitation or abandonment of the banking power of the States. The bank to be confined to the use of gold and silver, and bills receivable of the Government of the U. S., excluding all paper of State Banks, &c.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing his plan of a National Bank, called for by Mr. Clay's resolution.—He proposes to charter for 20 years, a Bank in the District of Columbia, to be called the Fiscal Bank of the United States, with a capital of thirty millions, with power to establish Branches in the States, with their consent; the government to take one-fifth of the Stock, with a further subscription for the use of the States, of the 4th Instalment appropriated by the Deposite act of 1836. To pay the amount of these subscriptions, a Stock to be created, bearing 5 per cent. interest, redeemable after 15 years. If Congress decline to subscribe the 4th instalment, the States to be at liberty, in proportion to their population, to take Stock to the amount of ten millions, to be paid in stocks, or by the proceeds of the lands, should Congress appropriate them to the States.—But if the States be excluded altogether, then it is submitted that the U. S. take ten millions, leaving twenty millions to be subscribed by individuals. Seven Directors, two to be appointed by the President and Senate, and five by the Stockholders. A President to be chosen from among themselves. Each branch to have 7 Directors, 2 appointed by the State, and 5 by the Principal Bank. The Bank to be the Fiscal Agent of the government, the public moneys to be deposited in it, and not to be removed except by law; the notes to be receivable in payment of public dues. It agency to be without charge to the government. Dividends limited to 6 per cent. Any surplus of profits, exceeding two millions, to go into the public treasury. It shall not owe more than 20 millions above its deposites; nor have due to it more than the amount of its capital and 75 per cent. added thereto. No new loan to be made when its circulation exceeds three times the amount of specie in its vaults. Shall issue no note less than $10. No officer or director to have a debt, in any shape whatever. Books at all times open to inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury, committee of either House, Directors, or committee of Stockholders. Shall not suspend specie payments. These are the principal features, without going into all the detail. The main difference between this and the plan of the old Bank, appears to us to be, its location, the great restrictions on its operations, and the inability to establish Branches without the consent of the States.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on the 7th, the first business was a resolution offered by Mr. Wise, to appoint a committee to revise the rules of the House, and providing that, until the report of that committee, the rules of the last House should govern the proceedings of this. Which resolution Mr. Adams moved to amend, by excepting the 21st rule, which forbids all debate on any petition or paper on the subject of abolition. A long and excited debate arose on Mr. Adams's motion, in which he and Mr. Wise, and many others participated. The question was finally taken, and Mr. Adams's amendment adopted, by yeas and nays, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allen, S. J. Andrews, Ayrigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Beeson, Birdseye, Bliss, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Bowne, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Charles Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Childs, Clarendon, J. C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, Clinton, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, R. D. Davis, Dimock, Doig, Egbert, Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Fillmore, J. G. Floyd, C. A. Floyd, Fornance, A. L. Foster, Gates, Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Gorden, Greig, Gustine, Hall, Halsted, William S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, Ingersoll, James Irvin, Wm. W. Irwin, James, Andrew Kennedy, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, Littlefield, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McKeon, Marchand, A. Marshall, Mallott, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Morgan, Morrow, Osborne, Parmenter, Partridge, Pendleton, Plumer, Ramsey, Benj. Randall, Alex. Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Rogers, Russell, Saltonstall, Sanford, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Snyder, Stokeley, Stratton, Stuart, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Buren, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Thomas W. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Augustus Young, John Young—112.

NAYS—Messrs. Alford, L. W. Andrews, Arnold, Arrington, Atherton, Barton, Bidlack, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Burke, Wm. Butler, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, John Campbell, William B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Daniel, G. Lewis Wm. C. Dawson, John B. Dawson, Dean, Deberry, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, Thomas A. Foster, Gamble, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmer, Gogwin, Wm. O. Goode, Graham, Green, Habersham, Harris, Hauck, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Hubbard, Hunter, Jack, Wm. C. Johnson, John W. Jones, Isaac D. Jones, Keim, J. P. Kennedy, King, A. McClellan, McKay, Mallory, T. F. Marshall, Samson Mason, J. T. Mason, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Moore, Newhard, Nisbet, Oliver, Owsley, Pearce, Pickens, Pope, Powell, Proffit, Rayner, Reding, Rencher, Rhett, Riggs, Rodney, Rogers, Saunders, Shaw, Sheppard, Sollers, Stanly, Sternrod, Summers, Sumter, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Ward, Warren, Washington, Watterson, Westbrook, James W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Wise, Wood—104.

Mr. Wise's resolution, as then amended, was then adopted, 125 to 91.

On motion of Mr. Briggs, the Speaker was empowered now to appoint the Standing Committees.

And on motion of Mr. Sergeant, a select committee of nine was ordered on the subject of the currency, and the establishment of a suitable fiscal agency capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, and rendering their custody more secure.

This was adopted by the decisive vote of 125 to 90.

The following distinguished individuals compose the Committee, viz: Messrs. Sergeant, Adams, Pope, Wm. Cost Johnson, Dawson, Botts, McKay, McKeon, and Rhett.

On Tuesday the 8th, the Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

Elections.—Messrs. Halsted, Blair, Craven, Borden, Summers, Gamble, Aaron V. Brown, Medill, and James W. Williams.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Fillmore, Botts, Gilmer, Samson Mason, Thomas F. Marshall, Rencher, Pickens, John W. Jones, and Atherton.

Claims.—Messrs. Giddings, Sprigg, Linn, Warren, Arnold, Cowen, Banks, Burke, and Robert McClellan.

Commerce.—Messrs. John P. Kennedy, Toland, Winthrop, Rayner, Benjamin Randall, E. D. White, Holmes, Brewster, and Charles Brown.

Public Land.—Messrs. William Cost Johnson, Morrow, Lewis Williams, Stanly, Gentry, Bronson, Howard, Chapman, and Cave Johnson.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Briggs, Joseph L. Williams, Russel, Brockway, Morgan, Owsley, Andrew Kennedy, Hopkins, and Reding.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Underwood, Habersham, Powell, Harris, Alex. Randall, Richard W. Thompson, Keim, John Campbell, and John T. Mason.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Barnard, Trumbull, Maxwell, Thos. F. Foster, Milton Brown, Pearce, Ingersoll, Roosevelt, and Saunders.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Hall, Patrick G. Goode, Thomas J. Campbell, Mathiot, Washington, James, Parmenter, Wm. O. Goode, and Van Buren.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Graham, Childs, Hudson, Alford, Clinton, Jeremiah Brown, Watterson, Green, and Littlefield.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Moore, R. D. Davis, Birdseye, Gamble, Stuart, Cross, J. B. Dawson, Turney, and Gordon.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Saltonstall, Randolph, Greig, Henry Slade, Tillinghast, Nisbet, A. Marshall, and Eastman.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry Ridgway, Simonton, Doig, A. McClellan, Arrington, Mattocks, Shaw, and John Hastings.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Adams, Cooper, Barton, W. B. Campbell, Meriwether, Chittenden, Sheppard, Wm. Butler, and Bidlack.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Wm. C. Dawson, Caruthers, Wallace, Pendleton, Goggin, Van Rensselaer, Wm. O. Butler, Sumter, and Miller.

Militia.—Messrs. Keim, Triplett, Coles, Stokeley, Ward, Weller, Sweney, Lowell, and S. H. Butler.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Wise, Stanly, Calhoun, T. W. Williams, King, Burnell, Fessenden, Mallory, and Clifford.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Cushing, Everett, Jno. C. Clark, Hunt, Allen, Proffitt, Rhett, Hunter, and Ferris.

Territories.—Messrs. G. Davis, C. H. Williams, Sollers, Maynard, Hays, Gates, Green W. Caldwell, Daniel, and Dean.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Taliaferro, L. W. Andrews, Rodney, Lane, Mathews, Babcock, S. N. Clarke C. A. Floyd, and Fornance.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Morris, Ayerigg, J. Edwards, Gerry, Gordon, Hubard, Doan, Stratton, and Gustine.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Lawrence, Joseph L. White, Boardman, Sherlock J. Andrews, John B. Thompson, John Young, Steenrod, William W. Irwin, and Beeson.

Patents.—Messrs. Osborne, Cranston, Plumer, Ramsay, and Sanford.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Boardman, Augustus Young, Cranston, Bowne, Wood.

Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Mess. James, Stratton, Dimock, Jack, and C. A. Floyd.

Accounts.—Messrs. Baker, L. W. Andrews, Marchand, J. G. Floyd, and Yorke.

Mileage.—Messrs. Thomas W. Williams, Patrick C. Caldwell, John C. Edwards, Westbrook, and Egbert.

Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. Van Buren, Hudson, Oliver, Brockway, and Wm. S. Hastings.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. A. L. Foster, Samson Mason, Patridge, Isaac D. Jones, and James Irvin.

Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. McKay, Tomlinson, Newhard, Alford, Brockway.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Yorke, Simonton, Borden, Stuart, and Green.

Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Lowell, Morgan, Washington, Boyd, and Lane.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, Gates, Bidlack, Stokeley, Houck.

Mr. Gilmer of Va. presented the memorial of Wm. Smith of Virginia, contesting the seat of Linn Banks; which was referred.

Eleazer L. Townsend was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, after seven votings, there being seven candidates.

Mr. Ingersoll of Pa. moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday on Mr. Adams's amendment to Mr. Wise's resolution. The House was in a ferment in a moment; but the motion was laid over till to-morrow.

A joint resolution was received from the Senate on the subject of the honors to be paid to the memory of the late President of the United States, William Henry Harrison.

The resolution was concurred in unanimously

Mr. Adams, on leave, (from the same select committee of this House, appointed on the above subject,) reported the following bill:

A BILL for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Harrison, widow of Wm. Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, or in the event of her death before payment, then to the legal representatives of the said Wm. Henry Harrison, the sum of ——.

The bill was read twice: Mr. Andrews insisting that he had distinctly objected to the introduction of it, and the Speaker stating that the objection had not been heard by him.

Mr. Adams moved to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and that it be printed. Agreed to.

On Wednesday, June 9, Mr. Graham of N. C., in pursuance of notice given on the second day of the present Session, asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury Act. But, the election of officers being the special order of the day, it required the unanimous consent of the House to enable Mr. G. to offer his bill; and, as Mr. Weller objected it was not in order.

Joseph Follansbee was elected Door Keeper, on the first vote, there being six other candidates. J. W. Hunter was elected Assistant Door Keeper, without material opposition; and the Rev. Mr. French was elected Chaplain, there being six other candidates.

Mr. Ingersoll's motion on yesterday for reconsideration, now came up, and Mr. I. took the floor, and spoke till the adjournment of the House. Mr. Ingersoll had voted *for* Mr. Adams's amendment, but now took strong ground against the abolitionists.

On Thursday the 10th, Mr. Ingersoll resumed his speech on abolition, and other matters and things in general; which, after many interruptions, he brought to a close. He was followed by Mr. Marshall of Ken., in an animated speech of two hours length. Mr. M. had voted against rescinding the rule; but, said he, "the question now assumed another aspect. The motion now made was to reconsider the vote. He intended to vote against the reconsideration. In other words, he should vote for the admission of all the petitions which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) might have stowed away in his abolition drawer—all of them. And why? Because he did not wish this question agitated year after year, and, it might be, century after century; but he wished it settled now, at once and forever. And if the vote be not reconsidered, and abolition petitions be received at the bar of this House, he should move that they be committed to a select committee of Northern gentlemen, and that the gentleman from Massachusetts be placed at the head of the establishment. He (Mr. M.) wanted to try it as a question of history. There was something poetical in the idea; and the gentleman, we all knew, had his poetical hours. There was something poetical in the idea that the son of the man whose stalwart arm and brawny shoulders had aided in laying the cornerstone of that edifice which sheltered the liberties of an empire like this—(if a conflagration was to be kindled; if the temple was to throw its flickering flames to the sky, and if those who had received such blessed shelter within its walls were to be sent wandering over the face of the earth)—there was something poetical in the thought that the son of the man who created it should be the incendiary to light the flame for its destruction."

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's speech, the Previous Question was moved and carried; and the motion to reconsider rejected, 116 to 110.

Another motion for reconsidering another branch of the same subject, then came up, and Mr. Wise being about to speak on it, the House adjourned.

On Friday the 11th, Mr. Wise commenced a speech on the abolition question, but after speaking some time, was taken suddenly ill, from heat and exhaustion, fainted, and was removed from the Hall. Messrs. Gales and Seaton were elected Printers to the House, (the work to be done at 5 per cent. less than heretofore.) The vote was, for G. & S. 134, for Blair & Rives 73, for Peter Force 6.

On Saturday the 12th, the question of reconsideration was postponed till Monday, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Wise.

Mr. Graham moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury.—Rejected, 132 to 56.

An abolition petition being presented by Mr. Mattocks, Mr. Underwood raised a question of reception, and Mr. Everett moved that the question of reception lie on the table, which was agreed to, 155 to 25.

The day was chiefly spent in receiving and referring petitions on various subjects.

Youthful Indiscretion.—Samuel Oaks, of West Hamburg, New York, an interesting youth of 73, lately hung himself, because his fair "lady love" jilted him.

LIBERAL.—A number of the friends and neighbors in Kentucky, of Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney General, have presented him with a valuable Kentucky built Carriage and a pair of Horses.

And two beautiful Roan Horses, with manes and tails as white as snow, have been sent as a present to Mr. Tyler from New York.

A Loco Foco paper attributes the "increase of crime" of late, to the influence of banking! A most notable cause, truly, to produce such effects. We, on the contrary, think that the Banks have been more sinned against than sinning. They have been robbed of their cash by one class of men, and of their character by another. There is a sort of rivalry between the loafer and the loco, which could do most to destroy them. The increase of crime, (admitting, what is by no means certain, that crimes have increased in undue proportion to the increase of population,) may be attributed, in part, to each of a variety of causes. For instance, a season of great pecuniary distress, such as we are now passing through, is well calculated, by driving men to desperation, to drive them to crime. Every species of fraud, of robbery, and of violence, have grown out of this disastrous state of things. And as we owe these pecuniary difficulties in great part to the mal-administration of the last ten years, we may with much more propriety lay the increase of crime at the door of our rulers during that period, than at that of the Banks.

But another cause of crime we charge to the conduct of the newspaper press, in giving circulation to every account of a murder, robbery, or fraud, that may have been perpetrated in any part of the country, or even of the world.

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen.
But, *grown too familiar with her face,*
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

The duty of the newspaper press is performed, it has always appeared to us, when it gives currency to accounts of crimes committed in its own neighborhood, of such enormity as to arrest public attention. Occasionally, but rarely, it may be advisable to notice distant occurrences of peculiar character. But the general and indiscriminate publication of such articles, familiarizes the minds of readers with crime, and furnishes a sort of school to villains, in which they perfect themselves in evil.

Gov. Seward of New York declines being a candidate for re-election. We are glad of it; because he either is, or is supposed to be somewhat tainted with abolitionism, and in consequence ran far behind the Whig vote of that State. Many Whigs refused to vote for him.

Alabama.—We learn from the Tuscaloosa Monitor, that the entire Opposition ticket succeeded, as was to have been expected, at the late special election for Representatives in Congress. Messrs. George S. Houston, Benjamin G. Shields, Dixon H. Lewis, William W. Payne, and Reuben Chapman are elected, three of them being new members. The majority is near 6000.

A letter was received in this city, yesterday, from Hamburg, dated 8th inst., which states that the steamer *Duncan McRae*, on her trip up, was blown up four miles below Johnson's Landing, on the Savannah river, and sunk in 12 feet water, ten minutes after the accident. Two firemen were badly injured—they will not live. The cargo, except a little flour, said to be a total loss.

Charleston Courier.

St. Louis Murders.—The last of the 4 negroes, Warrick, was tried yesterday and found guilty of murder in the first degree. The judge has not yet passed sentence on any of them. By the statute the time for their execution will be fixed by the court, and must not be less than *four* nor more than eight weeks from the day that sentence is passed.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The following correspondence took place between Mr. Stephenson, the American Minister in London, and Lord Palmerston, on the occasion of the death of General Harrison:

Mr. Stephenson to Lord Palmerston.

32 UPPER GROSVENOR ST., April 29, 1841.

My Lord: It is with deep concern that I hasten to communicate to your Lordship the painful intelligence I have just received of the death of William Henry Harrison, the late President of the U. States, which took place at the city of Washington on the morning of the 4th instant.

In communicating this melancholy event, I feel persuaded that your Lordship and the British Nation will not fail to participate in the general grief into which this sudden calamity has plunged the whole body of the American People.

I pray your Lordship to accept assurances of my distinguished consideration and respect.

A. STEPHENSON.

Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stephenson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 30, 1841.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you addressed to me on the 29th instant, announcing to me the melancholy intelligence of the death of General Harrison, the President of the United States.

I have not failed to lay this communication before the Queen; and I have received Her Majesty's commands to express to you the deep and unfeigned regret with which Her Majesty has received the painful tidings of the sudden decease of the distinguished individual who had been so recently elevated by his fellow-citizens to the honorable and important post of their Chief Magistrate.

I beg that you will have the goodness to communicate these Her Majesty's sentiments to the new President and to his Government, and to assure them that the British Government fully participates in the grief which this unexpected calamity has caused to the American People.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant, PALMERSTON.

POSTSCRIPT.

A letter from a friend at Mobile, dated 9th inst., informs us, that great excitement prevails there, in consequence of the Ship Charles having been picked up at sea, a few days out, abandoned, with extensive marks of blood upon her decks. It is supposed, either that Pirates had captured her, or that the Crew had mutinied. Our correspondent refers us to the papers for particulars, but unfortunately the papers have not come to hand. We know nothing of the Charles therefore, except that it is supposed that "the officers and many passengers have been murdered."

LATER.—The Charles was from New Orleans, bound for Bordeaux, with 23 passengers, 5 of whom were ladies, and a large amount of specie.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 10, 1841. 3-tf.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 3d inst., by Spencer Haltom, Esq., Mr. JAMES SIMMONS to Miss MARY GREEN, daughter of Capt. Wm. Green.

At the residence of the Rev. Edward C. Morton, in Anson county, by Wm. S. Meachum, Esq., Mr. WILLIS J. WILLOUGHBY to Miss ELIZA BOGGAN.

Rich clusters deck the nuptial vine,
And wait the gath'ring hand;
Why tarry then? 'tis privilege divine,
To pluck the grapes and multiply the land.

DIED,

At Mobile, Ala., on the 18th of April, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. GEORGE T. DUNLAP, son of Geo. Dunlap, Esq. of Anson county, N. C. Mr. Dunlap was a young man of fine talents and interesting character, possessed of all those virtues which were fitted to render him useful and amiable in society. He moved from Anson county to Westville, Mi., in the Winter of 1838, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which, by his assiduous attention and untiring industry, was rapidly advancing his pecuniary interest. In this state of worldly prosperity, he was by no means forgetful of the duties of piety and religion, without a due attention to which, he regarded all other virtues and accomplishments as unsubstantial and evanescent. He had gone from Westville to Mobile to purchase goods, and was there taken ill and died a few days after he was attacked, with that calmness and resignation which is characteristic of the Christian. He has left many friends and relations in Anson to mourn their irreparable loss, and his death, in the bloom of a prosperous life, most forcibly manifests the uncertainty of all sublunary states of existence.—*Com.*

At his residence in Montgomery county, on the 23th ultmo. Mr. THOMAS BUTLER, in his 92d year; a highly valuable and respectable citizen. In all the relations of life, he uniformly discharged, to the utmost of his ability, his obligations to his family and friends, and to his God. He had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church upwards of 50 years, most of the time a Deacon. He was for some years a Justice of the Peace and member of the Legislature. He was emphatically and to the fullest extent an honest man, and has left to his afflicted and bereaved friends a legacy more valuable than all the riches of the world could have given. Thus he went on for the last 50 years, handing down to the uprising generation moral and religious instruction. But he is now gone to reap his reward for his labors on earth. He has left a very numerous offspring.

Communicated.

OBITUARY.

On Wednesday, the 2d instant, Mrs. FLORA McCALLUM, consort of Mr. William McCallum, at her residence in Montgomery County, N. C., departed this life, in the 25th year of her age. Mrs. McCallum was a daughter of Col. Nicholson, of Richmond county. She was a communicant member in the Presbyterian Church for the last seven years of her life, and adorned her profession until her spirit returned to God, who gave it. Her disease was a pulmonary affection, which began to assume a premonitory aspect about ten months previous to her departure. Through all her afflictions, gentleness, meekness, and patience, were eminently her characteristics, and there is reason to hope her end was peace. She has not gone without leaving herself deeply engraven on many warm and tender hearts. Her maternal family, and husband, can truly say that they have seen affliction. The subject of this obituary was the sixth member of the family of brothers and sisters, who had all arrived to the age of maturity, but from a diversity of diseases, are now no more; she alone having arrived to the age of 25, out of that number.—[*Communicated.*

At Mountville, Troup county, Georgia, on the 23d ult. Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, aged 87, a native of Halifax county, Va., but a resident of Chatham county, N. C. from about 1773 to 1839. He served throughout the whole of the Revolutionary war, and was in some of its most important battles. He rose to the rank of 1st Lieutenant.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

June 1.—Schrs. Corinthian from Stonington, Constellation from Philadelphia, James T. Bertine from do. 2.—Brigs Empress from New York, Junius from Philadelphia, Belle from New York, Science from do., Vesper from do.; Schrs. Margaret Jane from Boston, Charles from New York, Charles E. Thorn from do. 3.—Brig Sparkler from Philadelphia; Schrs. Peruvian from Baltimore, Pennsylvania from Charleston. 4.—Brigs Tremont from New York, Leonora from do. 5.—Brigs Anawan from Fall River, Malga from Providence; Schrs. Regulus from New York, Ann Maria from New River.

DEPARTURES.

June 4.—Schrs. Baltimore for Elizabeth Port, Delta for Boston, Wm. Hart for New York, Martha Wood for Havana, Ann Maria Hines for New River, Julia for New York. 5.—Brig Belle for New York; Schrs. Corinthian for Mystic, (Conn.) William H. Harrison for Baltimore. 8.—Schr. Pennsylvania for Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 16.

Brandy, peach,	50	a 60	Lime,	$2¼	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	45	a 50	Lead, bar,	7	a 7½
Bacon,	6¼	a 7½	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	27	a 30
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oats,		a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	a 85
Coffee,	12½	a 13	Nails, cut,	6¼	a 7
Cotton,	7½	a 10¼	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	20	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	8¼	a 11
Corn.	55	a 60	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3¼	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	06	a 75
Flour,	$5	a $6	Sack,	$1 90	a $2¼
Feathers,	35	a 37½	Tallow,	10	a 11
Flaxseed,	75	a 80	Tin, box,	$13½	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	$1	a 00
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lard,	7	a 8	Wool.	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fay

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

NEW YORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements for transacting a

General Agency and Commission Business,

In this City, is prepared to execute orders entrusted to him for the purchase of all descriptions of MERCHANDISE, SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, PRODUCE, &c. consigned him, to which he will give his unremitted attention.

From his experience in, and long acquaintance with the Trade of North Carolina, he flatters himself he will be enabled to render himself useful to his many friends, whose business he respectfully solicits.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection and styles of Goods adapted to the North Carolina Trade, and in which, from his past experience, he feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction.

GEO. W. HUTTON,
109 John, corner of Pearl st., New York.

New York, April 7, 1841. 45-2m

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, at prices to suit the present diminished state of the currency—

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Printed Lawns and Jaconet Muslins; Calicoes and Ginghams; Bombazines, Challys and Muslin-de-Laines; Black Italian Cinchew and a good assortment of light colored Silks; Figured Satin; Striped and plain fancy Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Linen, Silk and Doe-skin Gloves; Stocks and black Italian Cravats; Suspenders; Hosiery; Vestings; Irish Linen; Diapers; Madras and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Gamberoons; Crape Drills; Summer Cloths; White and colored Linen Drills; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Manchester Shirting and Sheeting; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Palm Leaf Hats and Hoods; Wool Hats; Black and White Summer Hats; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS; HARDWARE; CUTTLERY; Hollow Ware; Cut Nails; Collins' Cast Steel Axes; Curriers' Knives; CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE; GROCERIES; Teas; Loaf Sugar; Nutmegs, &c. &c.

April 27, 1841. 47-3m

ROCKINGHAM

FEMALE INSTITUTION.

THE second session for 1841, commences July 19 Mrs. Green would inform her friends that she has engaged an assistant for the ensuing session possessing every qualification which experience and a perfect acquaintance with the classicks and fine arts require; she will therefore be prepared to instruct a great number of pupils. A few young ladies can be accommodated with board in her family, and many in the village, on very reasonable terms.

The following branches will be taught.

Every variety of English literature, including the higher branches of Mathematicks, Geography and Astronomy on the terrestrial and celestial globes. Music on Organ, Piano, Harp and Guitar, Drawing and Painting, Latin and French languages, Wax work and every variety of embroidery and rug work. Prices have been made as accommodating as can be obtained at any respectable institution.

Prices of tuition to be paid in advance.

H. GREEN.

May 6, 1841. 50-3*Jy.*

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Ripon's Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

New York POUDRETTE COMPANY.

THIS Company has been in operation nearly four years. *Present* price of shares *one hundred and five* dollars; and each share is entitled to *fifty* bushels of *Poudrette* every six months, which is equal to fifty *city cart loads* of *stable* manure, for 18 years from March, 1841.

Price of Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, or two dollars a barrel, of four bushels, delivered on board of vessels in this city. Those farmers who wish to obtain this manure regularly, will do well to take shares soon; and those who wish to purchase the article will do well not to wait another year, until they wish to use it.

Owing to the unusually wet season, orders received now cannot be filled under four or five weeks, but it is believed that there will be a supply in June, July and August.

To ensure a supply for early Spring use, shares should be taken in time to receive a Fall Dividend, which will prevent disappointment if by a wet Spring like the present; or

Those at a distance, who desire to make an experiment, can obtain one or more barrels, in turn, by remitting, at the rate of two dollars per barrel. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

☞ Shares will be sold for the present at $105 each, but they will surely advance in price, notwithstanding the number of dividends will diminish every six months.

D. K. MINOR, *Agent,*
120 *Nassau street, (up stairs.)*

N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood that this Company is in no way connected with the "Crate and Poudrette Company," or "Lodi Manufactoring Company" of Anthony Dey & Peter Barthelemy, on the New Jersey Meadows, which, if report be true, failed, after an expenditure of over $50,000.

New York, May 10, 1840. 51-6w

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

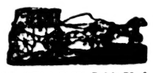
The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine,* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Sand Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.

Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons *vs.* Wm. Simmons.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Clerk.*

April 28, 1841. 47-3*m.*

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

An invoice of splendid DAHLIAS, from William Prince & Son, of Flushing, Long Island, expected per brig Belle—for sale. The invoice may be seen at the Post Office, where selections can be made.

JOHN McRAE.

Fayetteville, March 23, 1841. 42tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,

All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.

J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1841.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green. Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres,
Superior Vesting,
346 pieces Linen Drilling, } Uncommonly cheap.
125 do Irish Linen, }
500 do Calico, some superior style,
Superior French Emb'd Lawns,
Ditto English Printed ditto,
Checked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment;—all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 30, 1841. 43tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-tm

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity, February Term, 1841.

Wesley B. Thomas *vs.* John Gunter.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Gunter, Daniel W. Kelly and Nancy his wife, James Womack and Sarah his wife, Isaac Gunter, James Watson and Elizabeth his wife, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, that unless the said Defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the 1st Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur, this cause will be set for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the 3d Monday of February, 1841.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

49

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One is been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW NOVELS, &c.

THE KINSMEN, or the Black Riders of Congaree; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; The Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles O'Mallay, the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone, or St. Michael's Day; Heads of the People; Combe's Tour in the U. States; Wilberforce's Correspondence; Mechanic's Own Book; Tales of History; Farewell Tales; Sedgwick's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitchell's Geography, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1600 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of **HARDWARE** and **CUTLERY.**

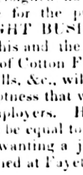
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841. 44

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Stinson Cotton, a gentleman well known.—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the efforts of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

THE PATRIARCH,

OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been published in March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen, Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch, to be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C. (Post paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, 14 John street, New York.

To Editors. Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and send a *copy of the paper containing it to the Natl. American, Washington, D. C.,* will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce the doctrines of nature and revelation, which describe the *Family*—1. as the great social organization; 2. as a primary school of education. 3. as a religious institution. The present number contains six engravings, and among them a portrait of the late R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt. Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Mail-woman.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, is on the Family as an elementary school of education. We should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however exhort all to obtain the work and read it for themselves, and if the future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. The design of the work is unquestionably good, and is carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced. "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

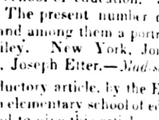
The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is well adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gaz.*

It contains a variety of useful practical papers; object of the work is most certainly a good one, neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work.—*Journal of Com.*

The first number gives a very favorable idea that it will be a useful and popular work.—*New York Express.*

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, fore ably discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. Those matters whose labors are engaged for its pages speak earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*



IMPORTED

FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be entitled to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis, or have the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmaduke—Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. g. d. Amazon by Eclipse—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Whynot mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyrena by Sir Peter—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Elises, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in future bills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per week. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no responsibility will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLAKE.

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 38tf

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Vermifuge Medicine* has proved successful these many years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and children will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the vermicidal worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach and often mat rially injure the general health, while removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause, the worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. as a medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the first *stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of acidity in the stomach, not unfrequently produced by wine. In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated by measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries, and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.